

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Property Name: Samuel L. Tull House Inventory Number: S-277  
Address: South side of L.Q. Powell Road at Williams Road Historic district: yes ☒ no  
City: Marion Zip Code: 21838 County: Somerset  
USGS Quadrangle(s): Marion  
Property Owner: Claude Poolle Tax Account ID Number: Unknown  
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): Unknown Tax Map Number: Unknown  
Project: Proposed Tower Site: Marion, Somerset County, Maryland Agency: Maryland Dept. of Budget and Management  
Agency Prepared By: A.D. Marble & Company  
Preparer's Name: Stephanie Foell and Stacey Streett Date Prepared: 3/22/2005  
Documentation is presented in: Proposed Tower Site: Marion, Somerset County, Maryland  
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended  
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G  
*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*  
Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_  
Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible: yes Listed: yes  
Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

**Architectural Description:**

Please refer to MIHP Form S-277 for previous survey information. This DOE form addresses changes that have occurred to the property since it was surveyed in 1987.

No street address is available for the Samuel L. Tull House (S-277); it is located on the east side of East Creek on a parcel of land to the south side of L.Q. Powell Road, in the vicinity of Tulls Corner. The two-story, three-bay-wide, two-room-deep, center-hall frame house was constructed in 1861, as recorded by a date brick located on the house. A brick-pier foundation supports the building. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding, and the corners are trimmed with paneled pilasters.

The façade is symmetrical and faces north. A central entrance door is topped with a hipped-roof hood. The overhang is supported by two, square, wood posts on either side of the top of the entrance steps. The entrance bay is a recent addition, as it was not extant during the survey conducted in 1987. The replacement, paneled, entrance door is framed by four-light sidelights and a two-light transom.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended ☒  
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

**MHT Comments:**

Andrew Lewis  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Blumentz  
Reviewer, National Register Program

4/22/05  
Date

4/22/05  
Date

The east and west elevations are essentially mirror images, with two symmetrical windows located on each story of the house. The south elevation has been modified by the enclosure of a shed-roof porch. A side entrance is located on the east elevation of the porch. The south elevation is like the aforementioned elevations, with the exception of a dormer window which punctuates the hipped roof on this elevation.

Fenestration is comprised of replacement, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, trimmed with blue window surrounds.

A hipped-roof tops the dwelling. A survey conducted in 2004 indicates that the medium-pitched, hipped roof is clad in standing-seam, blue, metal panels. However, the companion MIHP form from 1987 indicates the roof was, at that time, clad in asphalt shingles. The eave overhang is adorned with white brackets. Twin, interior, brick chimney stacks rise from the center of the building.

Immediately to the southeast of the residence is a modern, two-bay car garage, which mimics the architectural style of the house. This garage was not noted during the survey conducted in 1987. A gable-front frame granary and wagon house, clad in weatherboard siding and asphalt roof shingles, is found on the property as well. The roof is trimmed with decorative bargeboard, and a central pair of doors, one on each floor, is flanked by a pair of wagon bays.

Several large, mature, deciduous trees are found in the eastern, western, and southern portions of the manicured lawn; younger trees are planted in the front yard. Sparse, evergreen shrubs are planted around the foundation of the house, and several utility tanks are located alongside the first story of the west elevation.

#### Significance

#### Introduction

Marion, located in Somerset County, Maryland, is situated approximately six miles north of Crisfield. Marion is a small crossroads community that was established in the middle of the nineteenth century with the construction of the earliest residences. The town developed gradually throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Buildings more than 50 years of age in the Marion vicinity are generally in fair to poor condition. Many of the buildings in the commercial corridor have been altered, most substantially. The busy, four-lane Crisfield Highway (Route 413) bisects Marion and intrudes substantially on the historic character of the town, most notably on the commercial area.

Residential areas radiate out from the commercial area. The residences located closest to the commercial area are generally located along side streets and are closely spaced. However, moving outward from the commercial area, the residences are located on large parcels of land, many of which are actively cultivated. Primary crops include soybeans and corn. Modern poultry farming enterprises are also present.

The earliest buildings in Marion date to the middle of the nineteenth century. The majority of the buildings more than 50 years of age date from the early years of the twentieth century. However, numerous mobile homes and residences constructed within the last 30 years are located in the area.

The topography of Marion is generally flat with substantial stands of trees and forests as well as fields.

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria:    A    B    C    D    Considerations:    A    B    C    D    E    F    G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## History of Marion

Marion is located in what was once a thriving agricultural region. Consequently, it grew into one of the larger villages within Somerset County during the second half of the nineteenth century. John C. Horsey donated a portion of his land for the railroad right-of-way, and in exchange he was allowed to name the resulting town after his daughter Marion. The village served the needs of the surrounding agricultural community. The 1877 Hopkins Atlas shows two carpenter shops, two blacksmiths, and two wagon shops in the town. A general store was located in Marion, and several churches were also established there. Approximately ten residences were located in Marion at this time. Later development was focused on areas south and east of the village.

Strawberries were one of the most important crops grown in Marion as well as other parts of Somerset County. An auction to establish the best possible market prices for strawberries was initiated in Marion in 1911. The auction was soon moved to the neighboring town of Princess Anne. Marion's strawberry crop was sent by rail car to urban markets, including Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. By the mid 1920s, many farmers had started to raise broiler chickens, and the long chicken houses became a common site in Marion and surrounding areas. Around the same time, soybeans became a popular crop among farmers. Depression-era government subsidies encouraged their cultivation, and the crop became even more widespread during World War II, when the need for soybean oil increased government incentives. Today, soybeans and corn are the most prominent crops on the landscape.

In 1914, the Bank of Marion was established. The same year, the organization constructed a new bank building in Marion. The simple building was typical of bank buildings constructed in small towns during this era. The establishment served the other merchants and farmers in the town. It is a good example of classically inspired bank architecture, and is part of the Marion Historic District.

By the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century, Marion suffered a period of decline. References generally point to the growth and prominence of Crisfield and Princess Anne as reasons for Marion's cessation of growth. Today, Marion has a high level of unemployment. Many residents commute to jobs in Salisbury.

## Architectural Resources in Marion

The earliest residences in Marion date from the middle of the nineteenth century. The houses are primarily modest, typical vernacular farmhouses, often two stories in height with narrow facades. All of the earliest houses have been abandoned and many are in danger of collapse.

Vernacular farmhouses continued to be built in Marion into the first quarter of the twentieth century. I-houses were commonly constructed in the early years of the twentieth century. Many have steeply pitched cross gables superimposed onto the traditional I-house form. Farmhouses of this form are common throughout Maryland. Another prevalent form is a two-story folk Victorian form with a projecting, two-story, three-bay form extending from the façade. This form is commonly seen throughout the Chesapeake Bay area, most notably in Talbot and Somerset Counties. In some cases, the families have moved from the original farmhouses into trailer homes located directly next to the older home. Those that continue to function as residences have been substantially altered.

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria:    A    B    C    D    Considerations:    A    B    C    D    E    F    G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services\_\_\_\_\_  
Date\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

The majority of buildings more than 50 year of age in Marion date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Houses on smaller lots were the residences of those involved with the commercial activities of the town, such as banking. The houses located further from the center of town are generally larger farmhouses.

The larger agricultural plots of land that contain these farmhouses generally lack agricultural buildings or outbuildings associated with agricultural practices. In a few cases, farmsteads contain poultry houses of recent construction dates.

Residences on a small segment of Charles Cannon Road are vernacular interpretations of styles and forms more commonly associated with streetcar suburbs of the early twentieth centuries. Some of these include Folk Victorian residences and American Foursquares. These are all on small parcels of land.

The residences which date from the 1930s and 40s are primarily modest cottages, most with enclosed porches. Trailers were placed throughout residential parcels in Marion during the 1960s and 70s. Today, small ranch houses constructed from the 1980s through the present day are prevalent and comprise much of the residential building stock in the vicinity. Other new residences are larger vacation homes along the Big Annessex River.

Six churches are in the vicinity of Marion. Four are modest frame chapels in the more agrarian portions of the APE. One is a larger brick Gothic Revival church. The Marion Baptist Church is the largest, and at one time perhaps the most impressive building in the town. It is a large brick building with characteristics of the Colonial Revival style, including an impressive portico. All are typical examples of sacred architecture found in the Mid-Atlantic.

The commercial architecture of Marion is typical of what is found in small communities throughout Maryland. There are two, small bank buildings and several small shops. The majority of the buildings have been altered, and approximately 35 percent are vacant and abandoned. Two rail-related buildings are in Marion, a freight station and a passenger station. Both buildings have been altered for use as retail space.

#### Determination of Eligibility

The property was evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. According to the National Register:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. that are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or

C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria:    A    B    C    D    Considerations:    A    B    C    D    E    F    G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The Samuel Tull House is a typical example of a vernacular farmhouse in Marion. Samuel L. Tull (1826-1906) was the property owner responsible for the construction of the house. He was born in and lived within the vicinity of Tulls Corner. The 1877 Somerset County atlas lists Tull as a merchant with a total property of 220 acres. He constructed the residence along East Creek, near his store (no longer extant) at the crossroads.

The Samuel Tull House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It is not associated with significant events that contributed to the history of Marion and is not eligible under Criterion A. Samuel Tull, the original owner of the property, does not appear to be a significant person in the history of Marion; therefore the property is not eligible under Criterion B. The house is a typical example of a vernacular residence constructed during the mid 1800s. A review of images from 1987 reveals that the property has been altered. The house is clad in aluminum siding and a new entry portico has been constructed on the façade. The metal roof is also a recent replacement. The property has suffered a loss of integrity of materials and design. Consequently, it is not eligible under Criterion C. The property was not evaluated under Criterion D.

#### Bibliography

Maryland's Historic Somerset. Princess Anne, Maryland: Board of Education, 1969.

Maryland Historical Trust. Maryland Inventory of Historic Property Forms and National Register of Historic Places Forms for Marion and surrounding areas of southern Maryland.

Touart, Paul Baker. Somerset; An Architectural History. Annapolis: Maryland Historical Trust and Somerset County Historical Trust, Inc., 1990.

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

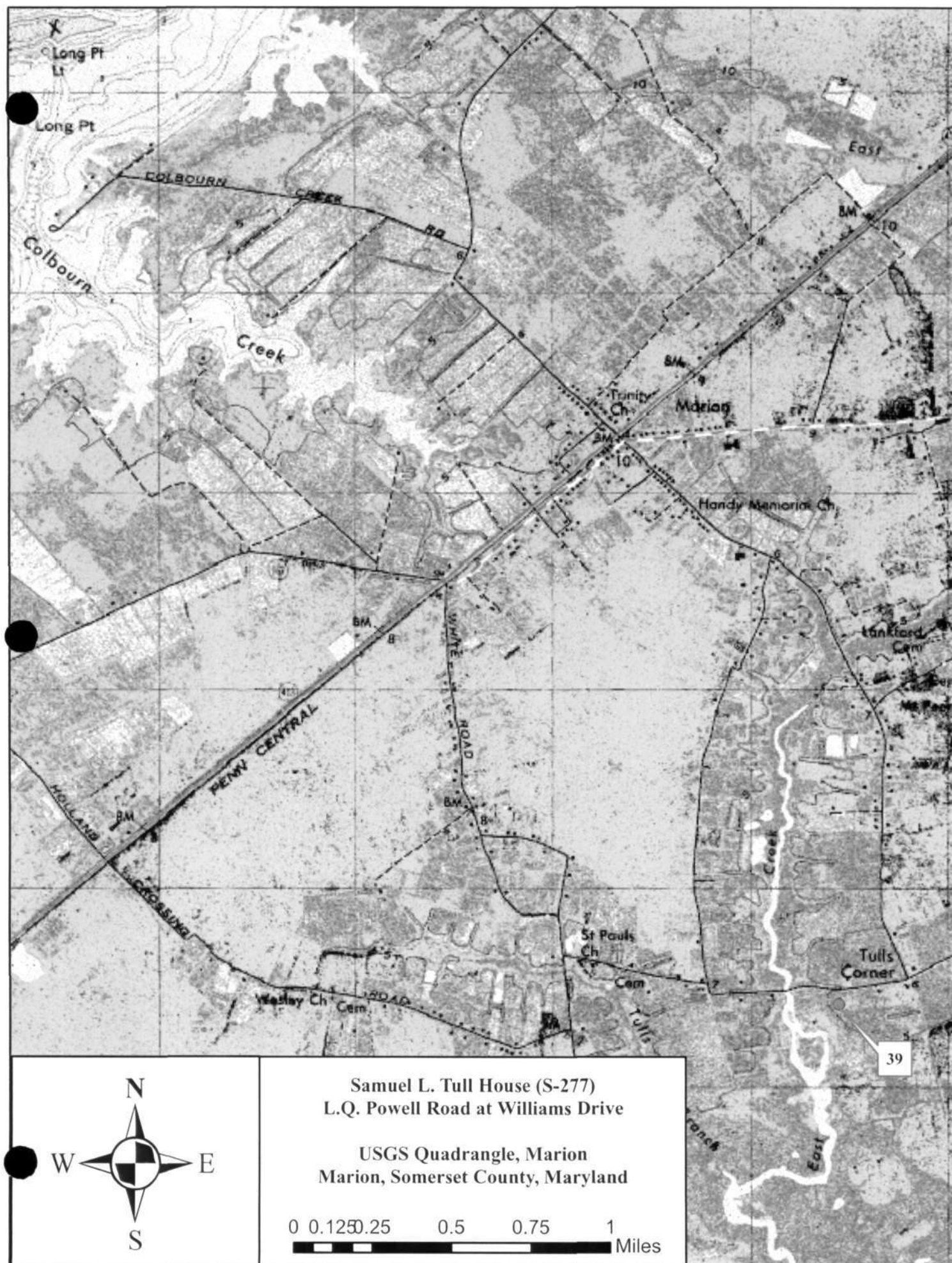
\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date







MIHP# S-277

Samuel L. Tull House

Somerset County, MD

Stephanie Foell

August 2004

MD SHPO

Facade (north elevation), taken  
from south side of L. Q. Powell Rd.

1/1



S-277  
Samuel Tull House  
Tulls Corner vicinity  
private

1861

The Samuel L. Tull house is a two-story, three-bay center hall dwelling which stands on the east side of East Creek near Tulls Corner. The hip roofed frame house is trimmed with paneled pilasters and a bracketed eave. Interior brick stacks rise from the center of the structure to heat the four-room plan. The interior of the house has remained essentially intact with bold mid nineteenth-century ~~door~~ mantels, crossetted door surrounds, and a heavily turned newel post. The attic stair is enclosed, and scrawled on the rear face of the attic door is an inscription dated "May 14, 1881" which reads "all gone to the festival but me," signed Olive Tull. The 1861 construction date is recorded on the house as well.

Samuel L. Tull (1826-1906), the attributed owner/builder, was born and raised in the vicinity of Tulls Corner. By his mid 30s, he had acquired sufficient wealth to erect this fine two-story frame house near his crossroads store. The 1877 Somerset County atlas lists Tull as a "merchant" with a total property of 220 acres.

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. S-277 277

Magi No. 2002775504

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Samuel L. Tull House

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number S. side of L.Q. Powell Road ☐ not for publicationcity, town Tulls Corner ☐ vicinity of congressional district Firststate Maryland county Somerset

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Claude Poollestreet & number L.Q. Powell Road telephone no.:city, town Marion state and zip code Md. 21838

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. liberstreet & number foliocity, town state

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

## 7. Description

Survey No. S-277

### Condition

\_\_\_ excellent  
☒ good  
\_\_\_ fair

\_\_\_ deteriorated  
\_\_\_ ruins  
\_\_\_ unexposed

### Check one

\_\_\_ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
\_\_\_ moved      date of move \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

### Samuel L. Tull House

The Samuel L. Tull house is a two-story center hall frame house, which is dated to 1861 and stands on the south side of L.Q. Powell road near Tulls Corner, Somerset County, Maryland. The house faces north with the roof axis on an east/west orientation.

Resting on an infilled brick pier foundation, the two-story three-bay house is sheathed by a uniform layer of aluminum siding and covered by a medium pitched asphalt shingle hip roof. Twin chimneys rise from the center of the structure, while the eaves are trimmed with corner brackets. Framing the house on all four sides are corner pilasters with gothic-arched inset panels.

The north (main) facade is <sup>a</sup>asymmetrical three-bay elevation with a central entrance and flanking 6/6 sash windows. The replacement six-panel door is framed by four-light sidelights and a two-light transom. The shutters have been removed from the house, but the shutter dogs remain.

The east and west elevations are essentially alike with two 6/6 sash windows on each floor along with a bracketed eave.

The south side has been extended with the addition of a shed roof porch. The second floor is marked by three openings; two 6/6 sash windows flank a center set of French doors that open onto the porch roof. The south slope of the roof is lighted by a gabled dormer with 6/6 sash window.

The house interior has been generally remodeled, but the period woodwork is largely intact. Bold mid- 19th - century mantels, crossetted door surrounds, and a heavily turned newel post comprise some of the more important elements. The wide center hall contains the stair and divides the four-room plan house. The stair rises in two flights to the attic. Inscribed on the rear face of the attic door is the date, "May 14, 1881" and the comment, "all gone to the festival but me" and signed Olive Tull.

Accompanying the house is a gable-front frame granary and wagon house which rests on brick piers and is covered by weatherboard siding. The medium sloped asphalt shingle roof is trimmed with a decorative bargeboard. A center pair of doors, one located on each floor, are flanked by a pair of wagon bays.

## 8. Significance

Survey No. S-277

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1861 Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D  
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Samuel Tull house is a good example of a mid 19th-century farmhouse with a fair amount of intact exterior trim and interior woodwork. The 1861 date brick is an obviously important feature for dating similar structures in the area.

### History and Support

Samuel L. Tull, born June 29, 1826, and died February 25, 1906, was born and raised in the vicinity of Tulls Corner. By his mid 30s he had acquired sufficient standing to erect this fine two-story frame house near his crossroads store. The 1877 Somerset County Atlas lists Tull as a "Merchant" with total property of 220 acres.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. S-277

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle scale \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A 

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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul Touart - Architectural Historian

organization Somerset Co. Historical Trust

date 4/22/85

street & number 424 N. Somerset Avenue

telephone 651-0077

city or town Princess Anne

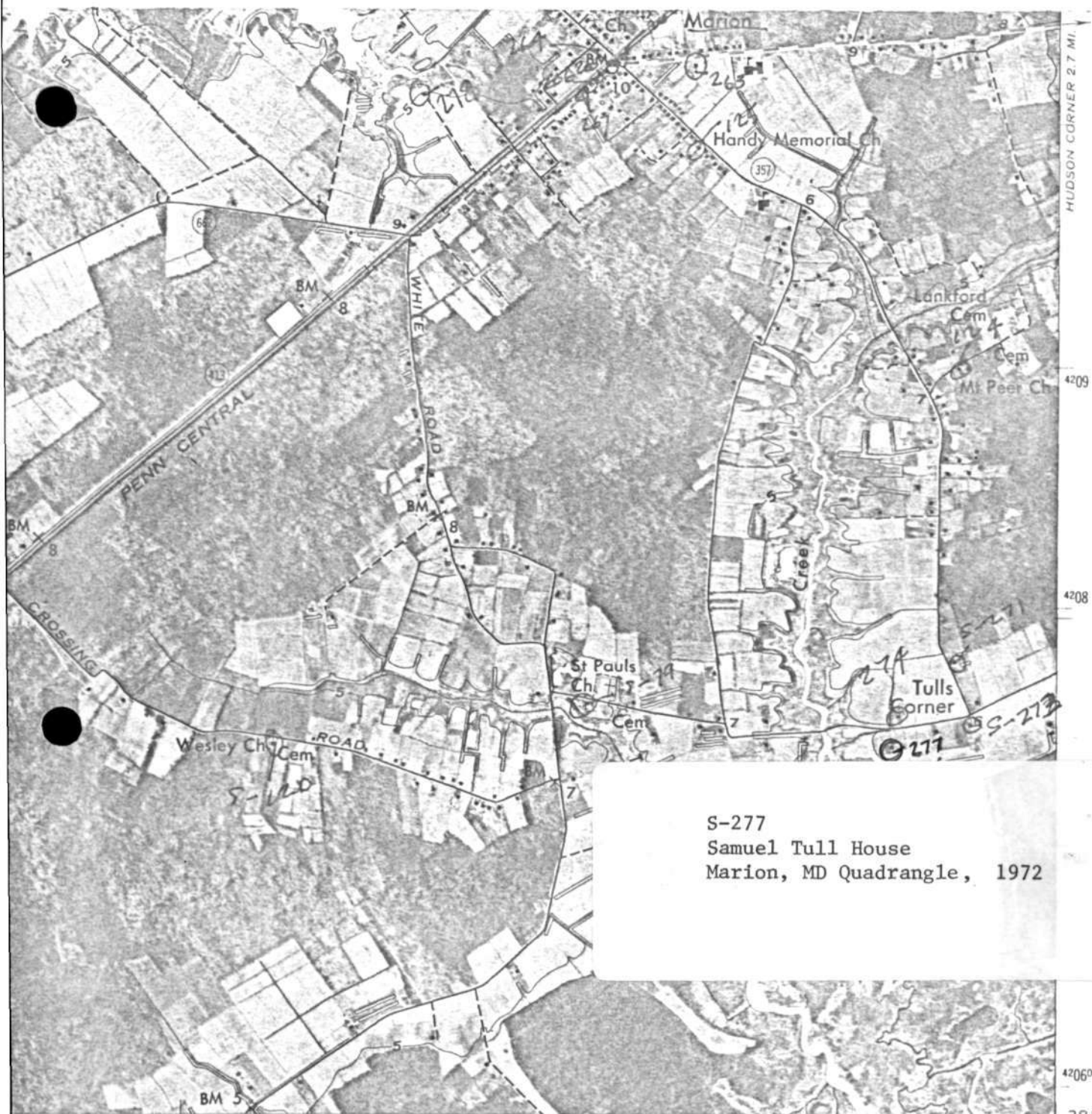
state Md. 21853

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438





S-277  
 Samuel Tull House  
 Marion, MD Quadrangle, 1972

#### ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface \_\_\_\_\_ Light-duty road, hard or improved surface \_\_\_\_\_  
 Secondary highway, hard surface \_\_\_\_\_ Unimproved road - - - - -

#### Trails

○ Interstate Route ○ U. S. Route ○ State Route



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

MARION, MD.  
 N3800—W7545/7.5

1972

AMS 5860 III SE—SERIES V8330

(SAX/S)  
 5859 / NW



Samuel Tull House

S-277

Near Tulls Corner, Somerset County

South Elevation

4/85, Photographer, Paul Touart

Neg/Md. Historical Trust



Samuel Tull House S-274  
Near Tulls Corner, Somerset Co.  
Southeast Elevation  
4/85, Photographer, Paul Touart  
Neg./MD. Historical Trust





Samuel Tull House S-277  
Near Tulls Corner, Somerset County  
West Elevation of Granary  
4/85, Photographer, PaulTouart  
Neg/Md. Historical Trust